Amendments to the Specification

I. Please add the following new paragraphs after paragraph **[0032]**:

[0033] Figure 15 illustrates general methods that can be used for preparation of compounds of the invention having a secondary pharmacophore that is a ketone functional group. (a) Benzophenone imine, CH_2Cl_2, rt; (b) DIBAL, THF, -78°C; (c) Mg/I_2, hexylbromide, THF, rt; (d) acetic anhydride, DMSO, rt; (e) 1N HCl/dioxane, rt; (f) 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate, TEA, DMF, rt.

[0034] Figure 16 shows how a variety of compounds having a secondary pharmacophore that is either an ester or amide functional group can be prepared. (a) aryl or alkyl isocyanate, DMF, rt; (b) bromopentane, K_2CO_3, NaI, acetonitrile, reflux; (c) di-t-butyl dicarbonate, dioxane, 50°C; (d) pentylamine, isobutyl chloroformate, NMM, DMF, rt; (e) 4M hydrochloric acid, dioxane; (f) 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate, TEA, DMF, rt.

[0035] Figure 17 illustrates a variety of methods for introducing secondary pharmacophores that are esters, amide, ureas, carbonates and carbamates, from readily accessible starting materials. (a) 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate, DMF, rt; (b) heptanoic anhydride (761), chloroformic acid pentyl ester (760), or pentyl isocyanate (762), TEA, DMF, rt; (c) di-t-butyl dicarbonate, dioxane, rt; (d) heptanoic anhydride (765), chloroformic acid pentyl ester (777), or pentyl isocyanate (766), DMF, rt; (e) 4M HCl, dioxane; (f) 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate, TEA, DMF, rt.

[0036] Figure 18 illustrates pathways for the introduction of a tertiary pharmacophore that is an ester or an amide functional group. (a) adamantyl isocyanate, chloroform, reflux; (b) alkyl or aryl halide, K_2CO_3, NaI, acetonitrile, reflux; (c) alcohol or amine, isobutyl chloroformate, TEA, DMF, rt; (d) t-butanol, EDCI, DMAP, methylene chloride, rt.

II. Please replace original paragraph **[0122]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0122] The compounds of the present invention can be prepared by a variety of methods as outlined generally in ~~**the schemes below**~~ **Figures 15-18**.

III. Please replace paragraph **[0123]** and its heading with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 15 ~~***Scheme 1***~~ *- Introduction of a secondary pharmacophore (ketone)*

[0123] **Figure 15** ~~**Scheme 1**~~ illustrates general methods that can be used for preparation of compounds of the invention having a secondary pharmacophore that is a ketone functional group. While the **figure** ~~**scheme**~~ is provided for the synthesis of 1-(3-chlorophenyl)-3-(4-oxodecyl)urea, one of skill in the art will understand that a number of commercially available isocyanates could be used in place of 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate, and that shorter or longer analogs of ethyl 4-aminobutyric acid or hexylbromide could also be employed.

IV. Please replace paragraph **[0124]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0124] As shown in **Figure 15** ~~**Scheme 1**~~, ethyl 4-aminobutyrate hydrochloride (available from Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA) is combined with benzophenone imine at room temperature to provide intermediate (**i**). DIBAL reduction of the ester group provides an unisolated aldehyde moiety that is then reacted with a suitable Grignard reagent (prepared in situ) to provide intermediate alcohol (**ii**). Oxidation of the alcohol moiety to a ketone provides (**iii**) which can then be deprotected to form the amino-ketone (**iv**). Reaction of (**iv**) with a suitable isocyanate provides the target compound (**794**). Substitution of 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate with, for example, adamantyl isocyanate or cyclohexyl isocyanate (also available from Aldrich Chemical Co.) provides other preferred compounds of the invention.

V. Please replace paragraph **[0125]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0125] As shown in **Figure 16** ~~**Scheme 2**~~, a variety of compounds having a secondary pharmacophore that is either an ester or amide functional group can be prepared. Beginning with 4-aminobutyric acid, treatment with a suitable cycloalkyl or aryl isocyanate provides the urea intermediates shown as (**v**), wherein R is 3-chlorophenyl, cyclohexyl or 1-adamantyl. Of course other suitable isocyanates can also be employed to provide desired urea intermediates. Esterification via alkylation of the carboxylic acid present in (**v**) with, for example, pentyl bromide provides the target compounds **767**, **772** and **789**. A variety of suitable alkyl halides can be used to prepare other compounds of the invention. The second path illustrated in **Figure 16** ~~**Scheme 2**~~ can be used to prepare compounds such as **768**, as well as those compounds having a primary pharmacophore that is a carbamate. Accordingly, treatment of 4-aminobutyric acid with di-*t*-butyl dicarbonate provides the *t*-butyl carbamate acid (**vi**) that is converted to a desired amide (**vii**) using pentylamine, for example, in a mild procedure employing isobutyl chloroformate, and N-methyl morpholine (NMM). Removal of the carbamate protecting group (as it is used in this instance) followed by formation of a urea with a suitable isocyanate (shown here as 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate) provides the target compounds (e.g., **768**).

VI. Please replace paragraph **[0126]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0126] **Figure 17** ~~**Scheme 3**~~ illustrates a variety of methods for introducing secondary pharmacophores that are esters, amide, ureas, carbonates and carbamates, from readily accessible starting materials. In A, ethanolamine is treated with a suitable isocyanate to introduce a primary pharmacophore that is a urea and form intermediate (**viii**). Treatment of (**viii**) with an anhydride, a chloro formic acid ester or an isocyanate provides compounds such as **761**, **760** and **762**, respectively. Similar methodology in employed in B, with the addition of protection/deprotection steps. Accordingly, ethylenediamine is monoprotected as a *t*-butyl carbamate. The free amine is then converted to a secondary pharmacophore that is an amide, carbamate or urea using reactants and conditions similar to those employed in "A" to provide intermediates (**x**). Deprotection of (**x**) and reaction with a suitable isocyanate provides the target compounds **765**, **777** and **766**. Again, use of isocyanates other than 3-chlorophenyl isocyanate

leads to other compounds of the invention, while substitution of certain reactants used, for example, in the conversion of (**ix**) to (**x**) can provide still other compounds of the invention.

VII. Please replace paragraph **[0127]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0127] **Figure 18** ~~**Scheme 4**~~ illustrates pathways for the introduction of a tertiary pharmacophore that is an ester or an amide functional group. In each case, a carboxylic acid group is converted to the desired ester or amide. As shown in **Figure 18** ~~**Scheme 4**~~, 12-aminododecanoic acid (Aldrich Chemical Co.) is converted to urea (**687**) upon treatment with adamantyl isocyanate. One of skill in the art will appreciate that a variety of alkyl, aryl and cycloalkyl isocyanates can be similarly employed to form other ureas as the primary pharmacophore. Similarly, 11-aminoundecanoic acid or another long chain amino fatty acid could be used in place of 12-aminododecanoic acid. The carboxylic acid moiety can then be esterified or converted to an amide moiety following standard procedures to provide, for example, **780-785**, **788** and **800-804** (as esters) and **786**, **787**, **792** and **793** (as esters and amides).

VIII. Please replace paragraph **[0130]** with the following amended paragraph:

[0130] Lower case bolded Roman numerals in the examples below refer to the corresponding intermediates in **Figures 15-18** ~~**Schemes 1-4 above**~~. Compounds numbers are also used as provided in the **Figures** ~~**Schemes**~~ as well as in the Tables below.